MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION CALENDAR YEAR 2014, Public Water Supply Name List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or

	H. Please check all boxes that apply.
Customers were informed of availability of	CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
☐ Advertisement in local p SOn water bills (attach co ☐ Email message (MUST i	aper (attach copy of advertisement) py of bill) Email the message to the address below)
Date(s) customers were informed: 6 130	115, 11, 11
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Serv. methods used	ice or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed: / /	
Li As an attachment	il MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: / /
As text within the body of	the email message
Name of Newspaper:	ch copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
Date Published:/_/	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list	of locations) Post of Fice Date Posted: 6 130115
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible inter	net site at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):
	ce Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this tified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the public water system officials by the Mississippi State oply.
Name Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	130/12- Date
Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700	May be faxed to: (601)576-7800

Jackson, MS 39215

May be emailed to: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Beulah PWS ID # 0060003 June, 2015

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source consists of two wells that draw from the Sparta Sand Aquifer.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for the Town of Beulah received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bobby Brown at 662-721-6916. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at Beulah Town Hall at 9:00 a.m.

The Town of Beulah routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

				TEST F	ESULTS	3		
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactiv	e Conta	minants				<u> </u>		
5. Alpha emitters	No	2012*	ı	No Range	PCi/1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic (Contami	nants				L		
8. Arsenic	N		1.6	No Range	Ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass an electronics production wastes
10. Barium	Ň		.0088	No Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N		2.7	No Range	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	1/1/12 to 12/31/14	0.3	None	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; crosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N		0.317	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Volatile Or	ganic Co	ontamina	ints					
76. Xylones	N	2011*	0.828	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Disinfectan	ts & Dis	sinfectan	t By-Pro	ducts			**************************************	
Chlorine (as Cl2)	N.	1/1/14 to 12/31/14	0.70	0. 50 to 1.00	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
3, TTHM Total tri- alomethanes]	N	20/1*	32	None	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
IAA5	N	2011*	18	None	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water

^{*} Most recent sample results available

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of Beulah is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.